

The rise of gold during the week is the result of a speculative movement. It will probably vibrate between 125 and 130.

An unsuccessful attempt was made a few nights ago, to assassinate Gen. Duval commanding the United States forces at Staunton, Va.

Gov. Pierpont arrived in Richmond yesterday and assumed executive control of the State. A general election was also held throughout the State yesterday, the secessionists carrying everything as far as heard from.

The crops in Southwestern Virginia are reported very fine.

The Grand Jury for the District of Columbia yesterday found three bills of indictment against Jeff. Davis and Jno. C. Breckinridge. The offenses specified are aiding and abetting hostilities against the United States.

The capture of Breckinridge is confidently anticipated by the authorities.

Gen. Sherman will lead his soldiers to their homes. He retains through Gen. Grant, the command of the Department of the Mississippi, and will at once resume his duties until civil authority has been restored.

The Attorney General decides that the rebellion ended, the amnesty is void. It does not restore citizenship, property, or vested rights. The executive clemency cannot stretch to the future, and the decrees of confiscation must stand.

Some additional evidence of the way our prisoners were treated by the rebels, will be found in the dispatches. Gold closed at 1.35.

#### The Way of the Transgressors.

A prouder set of self-sufficient egotists never trod the earth than the leaders of the great southern rebellion. In the halls of Congress, at the watering places, in political conventions and in the newspapers they were always haughty, arrogant and universally insulting. They it was who resolved to establish a slave empire upon what ought to be the free territory of America. Alas, how the mighty are fallen. Jeff. Davis sits, clinking his manacles in a dungeon at Fortress Monroe, awaiting his doom; poor old Floyd, the thief, has gone to his grave; Yancey, the brilliant orator, who did more to "fire the Southern heart" than any other man, has found his "rights" in a narrow bed two feet by six; Breckinridge is sneaking in the swamps of Florida, seeking an outlet from the country he has betrayed; Robert E. Lee begs his daily bread from the government he sought to destroy; Hunter and Campbell are prisoners; a half dozen of rebel governors are in safe keeping; Roger A. Pryor a pauper; Beau-regard disgraced and forgotten man; Foote an exile; Mason and Slidell self-humbled, and Alexander H. Stephens who warned the South against secession with the tongue of a prophet, has lived to see the end he so truly predicted would come, and himself a prisoner. What a failure, what a punishment and what a culmination.

#### How the South has been Punished.

When we speak about having the South properly punished, we seem to forget what she has already suffered in consequence of her great transgression. Some of the facts disclosed by Lee's surrender show how frightfully the male population of the South has been wasted by the war. In many localities it will be found to be nearly annihilated. A few months ago, a general consolidation of companies and regiments took place, in several of the rebel corps, which regiments, that once numbered one thousand men and more, being absorbed in single companies of less than fifty men. The following figures were taken from the rolls of Hardee's corps, including present and absent:

Ten regiments consolidated, 237 men; three regiments, 210; twenty regiments, 627; eleven regiments, 515; five regiments, 456; representing 100,000 men on the original rolls; one regiment, 201; eight regiments, 24, representing 10,000 Texas troops; one regiment, 40 left out of 1,200; reserve artillery, ten batteries, 560; seven regiments, 417; eighteen regiments, 719. Single regiments consolidated and not represented above, showed the following numbers on their rolls: 21, 82, 16, 45, 12, 22, 50, 31, 185, 24, 41, 65, 180, 35, 50, 11, 42, 40, 100.

Eight companies consolidated amounted to 38 men; five companies, 66; ten companies, 82; eleven companies, 59; ten companies, 65; fifteen companies, 54; ten companies, in one case, 81; in another, 69. The average in Lee's corps, before consolidation, was about 80 men to the regiment, and these corps represented over half the army.

General Bates' division has lost every general and field officer, and three-fourths of the men in battle, since the army left Dalton. It lost thirty per cent. at the battle of Bentonville alone. Other facts of the same kind might be stated, if it were possible to place the matter in a stronger light.

No tongue can tell nor pen describe the terrible penalty which the Southern people have paid for their attempt to overthrow the government. Such a broad average of desolation was never before experienced by any people. The loss of life alone has been most appalling, while the destruction of business and the ruin of material prosperity has been unprecedented. No wonder she cries out that her punishment is already greater than she can bear.

Rev. FRANCIS MASON, D. D., and wife have been dismissed from the Bormann mission because Mrs. Mason has had a new revelation, or "God language," and her husband will not restrain his wife from teaching this doctrine.

# The Janesville Gazette.

JANESVILLE, WIS., SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

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NUMBER 82.

#### State News.

The chinch bugs have made their appearance in some parts of Sauk county, but, as yet, have done no harm.—The Fond du Lac Commonwealth says the Northwestern Road has lessened the wages of Section hands, twenty-five cents per day.—The Prairie du Chien Courier says the several public schools of that town are all well attended and are admirably conducted.—The Fond du Lac Press says that an association has been formed in that city, and forty acres purchased for a race course.—The old carding mill of N. W. Bass, near Platteville and the adjoining saw mill were destroyed by fire last Saturday. Loss \$2,000; no insurance.—A religious revival is in progress at Sheboygan, under the auspices of the Baptist church.—A little daughter of Prof. J. D. Fisk, of Beloit, had her face and body badly burned a few days since by the breaking of a kerosene lamp.—The Macon Star says the new county jail building there is nearly completed.—The Waupun Times says: "Mr. John C. Bishop, of this county, has a flock of twenty-one sheep—twenty ewes and one buck, brought from Vermont, from which he sheared a short time since 16½ lbs. fine wool, being an average of over 7½ lbs. per head. The average age of the sheep is one year.—The La Crosse Republican predicts new prosperity to that city from the early construction of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, which will connect the city with the broad and fertile country westward.—The Dartford Spectator says that Mr. W. C. Sherwood of that place, sheared from his buck last week 19½ pounds of wool, free from heavy tag locks.—A contract has been made, says the Green Bay Advocate with R. P. Harriman and Geo. Field, of that city, for the building of that part of the Green Bay and Fort Wilkins military road between that place and Shawano, and Messrs. H. and F. have already sub-contracted a part of the work to responsible parties who are to commence operations at once. The road is to be cut 40 feet wide and turnpiked 16 feet wide and well bridged. When completed to Shawano, which will be done by fall, our people will begin to realize large benefits from it, and when finished to the copper regions of Lake Superior it must be of immense advantage to the people of the Fox River Valley. Much of the land through which the road is to pass is to be good as any in the State for farming purposes. A line of telegraph will be opened along the route.—A Mr. Crangle, of Oshkosh, is announced to lecture at Green Bay on the utility and absolute necessity of a permanent public debt."—Heavy and light freight for Berlin is now received at Green Bay.

#### The Empty White House.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. World.)

WASHINGTON, May 14.

I am sitting in the president's office. He was here very lately, but he will not return to dispose of me of this high backed chair he filled so long, nor resume his daily work at the table where I am writing. There are here only Major Hay and the friend who accompanies me. A bright-faced boy runs in and out, darkly attired, so that his foil-chain of gold is the only relief to his mourning garb. This is little Tad, the pet of the White House. That great death, with which the world rings, has made upon him only the light impression which all things make on childhood. He will live to be a man pointed out everywhere, for his father's sake; and as folks look at him, the tableau of the murderer will seem to encircle him.

The room is long and high, and so thickly hung with maps that the color of the wall can not be discerned. The president's table, at which I am seated, adjoins a window at the farthest corner; and to the left of my chair, as I remain in it, there is a longer table before an empty grate, around which there are many chairs, where the cabinet used to assemble. The carpet is trodden thin, and the brilliancy of its dyes is lost. The furniture is of the formal cabinet class, stately and semi-comfortable; there are bookcases, sprinkled with the sparse library of a country lawyer, but lately plethoric, like the thin body which has departed from its coffin. They are taking away Mr. Lincoln's private effects, to deposit them wherever his family may abide, and the emptiness of the place, on this sunny Sunday, revives that feeling of desolation from which the land has scarce recovered. I rise from my seat and examine the maps; they are from the coast survey and the engineer departments, and exhibit all the contested ground of the war; there are pencil lines upon them where some has traced the route of armies, and planned the strategic circumferences of campaigns. Was it the dead president who so followed the march of empire, and doted the sites of shock and overthrow?

Here is the Manassas country; here the long reach of the wasted Shenandoah; here the wavy line of the James and the sinuous peninsula. The wide campaign of the gulf country sways in the Potomac breeze that filters in at the window, and the Mississippi climbs up the wall, with blotches of blue and red to show where blood gushed at the bursting of deadly bombs. So, in the half-gloomy, half-grand apartment, roamed the tall and wrinkled figure whom the country had summoned from his plain home into mighty history, with the geography of the republic drawn into a narrow compass so that he might lay his great brown hand upon it everywhere. And walking to and fro, to and fro, to measure the destinies of armies, he often stopped with his thoughtful eyes upon the carpet, to ask if his life were real and he were the arbiter of so tremendous issues, or whether it was not all a fever-dream, snatched from his sofa in the routine office of the prairie state. I see some books on the table; perhaps they have lain there undisturbed since the reader's dimming eye grew nervous. A parliamentary manual, a thesaurus, and two books of humor, "Orpheus C. Kerr," and "Artemus Ward." These last were read by Mr. Lincoln in the pauses of his

hard day's labor. Their tenure here bears out the popular verdict of his partiality for a good joke; and through the window, from this seat of Mr. Lincoln, I see across the grassy grounds of the capitol, the broken shaft of the Washington Monument, the Long Bridge and fort-tipped Heights of Arlington, reaching down to the shining riverside. These scenes he looked at often to catch some freshness of leaf and water, and often raised the sash to let the world rush in where only the nation abided, and hence on that awful night, he departed early, to forget this room and its close ap-plications, in the abandon of the theater.

MORRELL'S ELECTRA MAGNETIC FLUID.

It has been a settled scientific fact that disease is the result of the disturbance of the magnetic forces of the system. That being the case, the natural conclusion would necessarily be, that that which will restore a perfect circulation must be a specific. This the electra magnetic fluid effects, on applying it simply to the surface.

DISCHARGED AND STOLE AGAIN.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Fairchild who was tried in the Circuit Court yesterday for larceny and discharged, stole a cloak before night and only escaped the Sheriff's clutches by running away.

STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the Rev. Mr. Farrington's Society will hold a strawberry and floral festival next Tuesday evening at Hyatt House Hall. The preliminary arrangements are in excellent hands, and those who attend may depend on a good time.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

—To make their festival on Wednesday evening next, the more attractive, the ladies of the Presbyterians have secured the services of the Band of the Blind Institution. The ladies connected with this congregation always get up a good thing when they put their hands to a festival, and the public can therefore go with confidence, expecting a good time.

MUSIC AND STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM.

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CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.

This is the name of the new Union paper to be issued in Chicago on the 29th inst. Charles A. Dana, Esq., of New York, who was Mr. Greeley's principal assistant when the Tribune was at the zenith of its glory, is to be Editor-in-chief. It will undoubtedly be a first class journal in every respect.

COMMERCIAL.

REP'D FOR THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE, BY BURF & GEAR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, May 27, 1865.

Wheat was in good demand to-day by both millers and shippers and prices ruled at 1.02@1.10 for good to choice milling samples, and 80@1.00 for ship-  
ping grades, closing steady. Oats are active, and we note a further improvement at 1.25@2c in price.  
Scales to day at 32@35c. Potatoes are dull and 10@12c lower. We quote choice Pease Blows and Nesham-  
pton and common mixed lot at 20@22c.  
Butter is in large supply and market quiet at 1@1.00c for good to choice quality. Other produce unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Good to choice milling spring 1.02@1.10;  
flipping spring at 1.00c.

FLAX—Spring at 35c per bushel.

RYE—Dull at 80@85c per bushel.

BALSTY—Dull at 50@55c common to choice.

CORN—Dull 30@35c; 72 lbs.; shelled 30@35c

OATS—Active at 23@25c.

BEANS—Dull at 40@45c for common to prime white.

POTATOES—Neshampton and Pease Blows 45@50c  
common and mixed lot 30@32c.

TIMOTHY SEED—P. 40 lbs. \$2.00@2.20; clew 7.00  
60@65c per bushel.

FLAX SEED—P. 55 lbs. \$1.00@1.20.

BUTTER—Good to choice quality 18@15c.

Eggs—Good demand at 1@1.12 per dozen.

HIDES—Green 45@50c; dry 10@12c.

SHEEP SKIN—Range 75@80c@90c each.

WOOL—Dull at 45@50c ½ of unshorn.

DRESSED HOGS—Range from \$2.00@2.10 to 1.00.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle \$2.00@2.50 per 100 lbs.; hogs \$4.00@7.00.

LUMBER—Felling \$2.00 per 1,000; common lum-  
ber \$1.00; flooring second class dressed, \$3.00  
common, \$2.00; siding, second class dressed, \$2.00  
clerks \$2.50; shingles \$2.00; lath \$2.00.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Tribune.)

NEW YORK, May 27.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. 675@680 extra

state; 1.25@1.35 R. H. 10.

WHEAT—Firm.

CORN—18@22c better.

OATS—Firm. 35c western.

FORK—Firm.

GOLD—Opened 1.35@4; fell to 1.32@3; closed 1.36@2.

WASHINGTON WASHER.

Don't buy a washing machine until you have examined one.

Ten Dollar Washer.

The WASHINGTON MACHINE.

Simple, Practical, Thorough.

A Small Investment

That will bring Ample Return.

IT WILL WASH FROM ONE TO TWENTY PIECES AT ONCE!

Our machines are as perfect as ever any machine will be. They will wash in the most perfect manner all fabrics from a collar to a blanket, with the greatest care and not only save three fourths of the labor and soap but wash them last twice as long when washed in them.

The display of horses was fine. The stallion "Sir Robert Peel," a beautiful brown animal, belonging to Mr. R. Rockfeller of Lima, attracted much attention, and very justly, too. Mr. Sherman, residing near this city, had a handsome black animal on the grounds; Messrs. J. & J. Clark a fine grey, and Dr. C. L. Martin his superior stallion. There were some others there worthy of note, but we did not learn the names of the owners.

The exercises of the day wound up with some trials of speed and an auction of stock. We hope there will be another day designated soon.

GIFT CONCERT.—We have been requested by Mr. Wilson to state that in consequence of additional arrangements which the management contemplate making, and further attractions in the concert department which they propose offering, the concert will take place Friday evening, instead of Thursday, as announced.

The business agent of the company leaves for Chicago this afternoon to perfect all the necessary arrangements.

It is the determination of the management to spare no effort or expense to make the coming entertainment perfect in all its details musical and otherwise.

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Saturday, May 27, 1865.

## SPEECH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Delivered to Six Thousand Colored People and Five Hundred Whites, in Zion's Church, Charleston, S. C., May 10th.

The Chief Justice was introduced to the audience by Major General Saxon, and, on rising, was again greeted with hearty cheers.

## MR. CHASE'S SPEECH.

After it had subsided the Chief Justice spoke as follows:

My Friends—I shall comply with the invitation of General Saxon only to address this war more than myself; perhaps no man would have made greater sacrifice to avert it. I did not wish to see even the great good of emancipation effected at such a terrible cost. I believed that it would come some time; I believed that, by a wise and just administration of the federal government, it might be hastened; but I never desired to see such a terrible struggle as that through which we have passed. I never desired to see those seas of blood and those vast gulfs in which the treasures of the country have been sunk, even for that highest good, which as we all hoped, could have been obtained by other and gentler means. But, in the providence of God, war came; and as a means of carrying that war through to a successful issue, I felt it was the duty of the general government to respect its natural allies; and I knew that the whole colored population of the South was loyal. (Great cheering.) I said and I felt that if we would succeed in this struggle we must strike the settlers from the bondman. Such was my counsel to the cabinet; and when that honored man—whose death this nation mourns, in common with all the lovers of freedom throughout the world; when that honored man made up his mind to say that all men in this land shall be free, none gave it a more hearty sanction or a more emphatic Amen than myself. Then, when that other question arose—

"Shall we put arms in the hands of the black man?"—I never doubted the proper answer. If we make them freemen, the defense of their freedom is the defense of this nation, whose duty is it to bear arms, if not theirs? Whose duty is it to take part in the struggle now for freedom as well as for Union, if not their duty? And how can we expect to succeed if we do not avail ourselves of that natural strength which in this struggle is created for us by the circumstances under which it is waged? When the government, therefore, made up its mind to call the black man to the field, I felt that it had not done it one moment too soon, but a great many days too late. But now, the colored man has borne his full proper share in the great struggle. If anybody has made sacrifices he has made them. If anybody has suffered extreme ill, he has suffered it; and the victory being won, and freedom and Union secured, who has a better right than he to participate in the fruits of both? It is simply because I think it just and right that I advocate it. I believe that the safety of nations, as well as of individuals, consists in doing justice. I believe in the truth of that passage of Scripture which says that he that walketh uprightly, walketh surely. That man or that nation, linking his or its actions with truth and justice, relying upon the providence of Almighty God, is sure to issue safely and triumphantly. It may be that great struggles have to be gone through, great trials to be made, great martyrdoms to be endured. This war has seen multitudes of martyrs—last and noblest of them all, that great martyr, our beloved President, struck down by the hand of the assassin. So many martyrs may yet be needed; but out of all your trials the issue is sure. I have said the victory is won. The armies of the rebellion are disbanded; peace returns, and peace brings with it its duties. A great race, numbering four millions, is suddenly brought into freedom. All the world is looking to see whether the prophecies of the enemies of that race will be fulfilled or falsified. It rests upon the men of that race to tell. They say that you will be disorderly; shiftless, lazy; that you will starve rather than work; that wages cannot tempt you to work; that you will become thievish vagabonds. So your enemies say; so, too, a great many people that are not your enemies seriously fear. It is for you to show whether it shall be so or not. You need not in the meantime be particularly anxious what people say about you. Show that you will be honest, temperate, industrious and faithful in your employments; that you are ready to do honest work for honest wages; be economical, lay up a portion of every day's or every month's earnings in some savings bank for yourselves and families for a rainy day. Do everything in your power to increase the products of the country; doing this with all your might, will those who have been your friends. God forbid that before I die I shall be obliged to hang my head and say, I expected a great deal of this people, believed them to be honest, industrious and orderly, and I find I have been mistaken; that they allowed miserable miscreants to grow up among them; that they permitted themselves to be controlled by vindictiveness of feeling; that they were unwilling to labor for their living. For, after all, labor must be the cardinal law of your lives. I was myself, a Western boy, and in the log cabin of the West we fared just as roughly as most of you have fared. We had very little capital, nothing to go upon but our own good will, patient hearts and free school education, which, thank God, this country gave to all her white children, and is now going to give to all the blacks who will take it. Well, upon such capital we went to work, and we came to something. You can do the same thing if you will go to work in the same way. But if you spend your time in fretting because this or that white man has a better time than you have, or more advantages, and take shorter cuts to what you may think success, you will in the end be very sadly disappointed. Take things patiently and labor faithfully; the result will be glorious. Let the soldiers fight well, let the preacher preach well, let the carpenter shave his plane with all his might, and the planter put in and gather as much corn or cotton as he can—working for fair wages, and as he gets able, to hire others, paying them fair wages too. Act thus, and I have no fears for your future. Now as to the elective franchise. Major DeLany has said that he heard me say in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, that I knew no reason why the hand that laid down the bayonet might not take up the ballot. If he had listened to me twenty years ago, in the city of Cincinnati, he might have heard me say the same thing. But the colored man did not get the elective franchise because I said it then. Quite pos-

bly he may not now. Certainly, however, events have progressed remarkably in that direction. If everybody in this city saw things exactly as I see them, if they felt as I feel, that it would be desirable, on account of the general interests, that every man should have the same rights before the law in the elective franchise as known to history. For many centuries the Jewish race has been scattered through the earth, everywhere, except in the country, they have met with intolerance and persecution. The faith of no people was ever more severely tried. Yet it has been resolutely kept. For long centuries, through obscurity, hatred, oppression, and every form of insolence and abuse, they have rigidly adhered to the tenets of their fathers, construed with the strictest regard to the letter. No other people ever showed such power of endurance, or such persistency of race and creed. What the cold, fierce blasts of persecution could not accomplish, however, seems likely to be effected by the general liberality of American institutions.

A signal evidence of relaxation from the stern and inflexible character they have manifested, in other countries and other times, is afforded by the commencement of a Jewish temple at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the address of the Rabbi, Rev. Dr. Wise, on the occasion of laying the corner stone, which occurred on the 14th instant. The address called particular attention to the fact that they were now building a temple, not a synagogue. While the Jews, dispersed among the nations, suffered persecution, they had no actual home. It was natural then, Dr. Wise said, that they should pray for redemption and look back on Palestine as their home; that they should interpret the prophecies to mean that a son of David would be raised by God, as their redeemer and king, to gather the chosen people together, lead them back to the land of their fathers, rebuild Jerusalem and re-establish the ancient polity. Therefore they only built synagogues, temporary meeting houses. But, the Rev. Doctor went on:

"Times have changed; thank God, they have! The progress of science and art philosophy and criticism, invention and practical application, revolutionized all the departments of humanity, especially politics and religion. *Doctrines inconsistent with reason a no longer tenable.* In fact, few men of our day believe exactly as their ancestors did. None can do it. The situations of every person, and each people, are changed; the relations are altered; thousands of new ideas have been engendered and imbued; almost every body's point of view is a new one, in comparison with that of his sire.

No wonder, then, that the house of Israel felt and feels the vigorous effect of progress, and underwent a revolution of sentiment in regard also to doctrines and observances. The redeemed ones crave redemption, so much is certain. The house of Israel being politically redeemed, here, and all over the civilized world, can not consistently wait and pray for a political redeemer. *Nobody can consistently be a republican in politics, and a royalist in religion.* The whole Messianic idea, however spiritualized by this man or that sect, rests as fatal to the creed of Brigham Young, in a contest for the possible emoluments of a ruler. This is indirectly true; but if this were the only ambition that stirred me to effort (premising that success was attainable under the auspices by which the tenure of his office is held) then, and all others within the influence of a healthier state of moral ethics, might, with propriety, declare the ambition to be a base one.

Regarded as an item of news only, giving notice that a new sect has come into existence, it is five years too late, for, during the last five years, while the nation has been struggling with the Southern rebellion, I, with many others, have been engaged in an endeavor to arrest the progress of Utah Mormonism. It might be inferred by some that I was in the Territory of Utah, waging this dispute with Brigham, while the truth is I have never been west of Omaha, Nebraska, and have never yet seen the Mecca of modern polygamic believers.

I am not alone in this contest, for rising of ten thousand earnest minded men and women are united at the present time in a faith as fatal to the creed of Brigham Young and fellow-believers, as was the command: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," to the idolatrous worshippers of the day in which the words were uttered.

We scattered from Maine to the thriving cities on the west shores of California on this land and over the sea, whence have come the many thousands of those who have gone to Utah, we are earnestly striving to make head against the perverters of the doctrines of Christ.

Let this letter should become too intrusive, I will briefly state some points of difference between our faith and doctrine and that of Brigham Young.

We worship God, and not Adam.

We believe it to be a gathering dispersion, but do not believe in gathering to the Salt land.

We believe that loyalty is becoming to the Christian; and do not believe that rebellion and sedition are justifiable in any people whose rights are guaranteed to them by a benevolent government.

I now quote from a book published in 1845, one year after my father was killed, and since re-published by us in 1864. It is a book called the "Doctrines and Covenants of the Church," and is to us in the place of a book of discipline. In an article on marriage, it is declared:

"That we believe that one man should have one wife; and one woman but one husband, except in case of death, when either is at liberty to marry again."

"I want you to order the man's release to-night," said the applicant. "Ishan't leave here till I get it. In fact, I am the man who should be arrested. Why don't you send me to Capitol Hill?"

This idea pleased the President exceedingly. He laughed the other into good humor.

"In fact," he said, "I am under restraint here, and glad of any pretext to release a journalist."

THE PRESIDENT'S DOMESTIC HAIR.

"Young Thaddy played with his upon the carpet. Robert came home from the war and talked to his father as to a school mate. He was to Mrs. Lincoln as a chivalrous on the last day of his death as when he courted her. I have somewhere seen a picture of Henry IV. of France, riding his babies on his back; that was the President."

ANOTHER SCENE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

"A friend connected with a Washington newspaper, told me that he had occasion to see Mr. Lincoln one evening, and found that the last had gone to bed. But he was told to sit down in the office, and directly the President entered. He wore only a night shirt, and his long, lank, bony limbs, as he sat down, inclined the guest to laughter. Mr. Lincoln disposed of his request at once, and manifested a desire to talk. So he reached for the cane which my friend carried, and conversed in this manner:

"I always used a cane when I was a boy. It was a freak of mine. My favorite one was a knotted beech stick, and I carved the head myself. There's a mighty amount of character in sticks. Don't you think so? You have seen those fishing poles that fit into a cane? Well, that was an old idea of mine. Dogwood clubs were favorite ones with the boys. I suppose they use 'em yet. Hickory is too heavy, unless you get it from a young sapling. Have you ever noticed how a stick in one's hand will change one's appearance? Old women and witches wouldn't look so without sticks, Meg Merrilles understood that."

"In this way my friend, who is a clerk in a newspaper office, heard the President speak for an hour. The undress of the man and the triteness of his subject would be staples for meriment if we did reflect that his greatness was of no conventional cast, that the playfulness of his nature, and the simplicity of his illustrated lightened public business, but never arrested it."

AS THE NEGROES IN MISSOURI HAVE BEEN

put on the same footing with the whites in the courts of the State, the Provost Marshal of St. Louis announces that he

will not interfere in their behalf, but leave them to seek redress for wrongs in the courts.

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## Business Cards.

**BENNETT & CASSODAY**, Attorneys at Law, Office Lipp's Block, Janesville, Wis.

**S. P. COLE**, Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office and residence 426 E. 4th street of Baptist Church, Janesville.

**WILLOD BLOOMER**, Physician and Surgeon, Office in Post-Office Building, Room No. 1, right hand, Janesville.

**WILLARD MERRILL**, Attorney at Law and Commissioner of Taxes, 100 E. Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

**J. L. BARROWS**, Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Wall Street, Janesville.

**M. E. JOHNSON**, Physician, Office in Janesville & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

**JOHN WINANS**, Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

**SANFORD A. HUDSON**, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Hotel, Janesville, Wis. June 24th, 1861.

**J. M. MAY**, Attorney and Counselor and Counselor at Law, Office in May's block, opposite the Myers Corner, corner of May's and Milwaukee streets, Janesville.

**ELDERIDGE & PEASE**, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Janesville & Smith's block, Room No. 6 and 8, Janesville, Wis.

**S. L. LORD**, Physician and Surgeon, Office in May's block opposite the Myers House, Residence on Court Street, fifth house East of Clark Church.

**H. A. PATERSON**, Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis., Office on Main Street, opposite the American Express Office, May 28th, 1861.

**NEW YORK CASH STORE**—Smith & Bent with Wholesale and Retail stores in Dry Goods, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Belts, Ready Made Clothing, and every kind of merchandise at the very lowest prices. 24

**COUNTY SURVEYOR AND CITY ENGINEER**—D. Locke, office in Janesville and Milwaukee blocks, opposite the Lipp's Block, Janesville, Wis. No office no deposit.

**THE OLD AND POPULAR**—The Old and Popular, 144 State Street, Janesville, Wis.

**CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!** OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ORGANIZED, A. D., 1860.

**CHARTER PERPETUAL!**

Capital and Surplus,

**\$1,000,000!**

N. S. PALMER, Vice Pres't. J. C. WALKLEY, Pres't. S. H. WHITE, Secretary.

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